movable fastener 94 moves the first plug 91 forth and back in the casing 90. A rectangular ground pin 95 is pivotally connected to a front side of the casing 90. When the first plug 91 is pushed forward, the rectangular ground pin 95 is driven outward by the first plug 91 to form a third rectangular pin for connection to one domestic electricity standard. The second plug 96 includes a pair of straight pins 97 and a second portion 98 slidably mounted on the casing 90. A movable fastener 99 moves the second plug 92 forth and back in the casing 90. When the straight pins 97 are pushed outward, they can be inserted in another domestic electricity standard. The third plug 100 includes a pair of rod-shaped pins 101 pivotally connected on and unfolded from the front side of the casing 90 for insertion into an electrical socket of yet another electricity standard. The conductors 102 are mounted inside the casing 90 in parallel and respectively electrically connected to the corresponding plugs 91, 92 for inputting various types of electricity standards. The insertion holes 103 are formed through a rear side of the casing 90 to correspond to a pair of outlets of the conductors 102 for receiving a pair of pins of an electric plug of an external electrical appliance to supply electrical power.

However, the plugs 91, 96, 100 of the above conventional adapter exclusively connect to different electric sockets of specific electricity standards. The plugs 91, 96, 100 cannot commonly insert into one electric socket of a certain domestic electricity standard. Therefore, if the adapter has to accommodate all the plugs, the size and production cost of the adapter should be increased with a complex structure.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

charges the electrical appliance or a secondary battery, providing a charging function to the adapter structure.

The plug 30 can be used in an electrical socket of UK or EU electricity standards according to the unfolded length of the plug 30. When the plug 30 is unfolded with a longer extension, it is used for the EU standard. When the plug 30 is unfolded with a shorter extension, it is used for the UK standard.

Furthermore, the undercuts 33 are respectively formed inside the rod-shaped pins 31 of the plug 30 to facilitate a smooth insertion of the plug 30 into the electrical sockets of EU and UK electricity standards. The rod-shaped pins 31 and the base 32 are long and resilient. Therefore, even without the formation of the undercuts 33, the rod-shaped pins 31 still can move outward to prevent obstruction caused by a small pitch between two insertion holes of the electrical socket of UK electricity standard.

Referring to FIG. 11, a circuit board 47 is further mounted inside the casing 10 to electrically connect to the conductors 40. The circuit board 47 has a first connector 45 and a second connector 46, and openings 18, 19 respectively corresponding to the connectors 45, 46. The connectors 45, 46 are, for example, USB connectors or electrical sockets. The circuit board 47 electrically connects to the plugs 20, 30 for outputting power via the plugs 20, 30.

Referring to FIG. 12, an output line 42 is further provided. One end of the output line 42 electrically connects to the circuit board 47. The other end of the output line 42 penetrates through the casing 10 to connect to an output plug 43 for outputting the power via the plugs 20, 30. The output line 42 further has a winding reel 44 (as shown in FIG. 13) to wind the output line 42. The winding reel 44 can be mounted on the casing 10 as shown in FIG. 14.